ly, Baltimore. rative, or Nerrice Si per bottle. mmon symptoms at

complaint, are the

oss of appetite, im terical affections, in-t pains in the head, tion of this remedy oring the digestive th from that organ in every part of the

Extract of Mus-1 per Bottle.
for Bruises, Rheumbness, Chilblains,

our cruly excellent
I have been so greatatic pains, as to lose
right leg, thigh and
to my shoulde:
e I purchased of you
You are at liberty to You are at liberty to for the benefit of under this dreadful th esteem MAN WOOTON,

ue Brops-Price le—formerly S1. d Oct. 10th, 1821 correct trial) of your r Drops, has been of d, not only a few cases at wary disagreeable t, but, sir, every case, s have reached, has and some indeed by a

ir, yours respectfully, HMOND, & CO ely, Baltimore ntment for the Itch. oxes—small do 37 1 2 erlylarge boxes 75 cts.

any pernicious ingre-e remedy is so mild, may be used with the nost delicate pregnant sian Lotton-Price per bottle.

operates mildly, sen plexion.

getuble Specific—

tual cure for the vene
Price \$1 per bottle

Ache Drops-

h Powderd beautifies the teeth

e Water— sore eyes. Price 50

yne Elixirend aches. Price #1 a

Lee's Corn Planter—
Forremoving and destroying corns. Frice
50 cents a packet.
Lee's Lip Salve—Price 50 cfs. a door/
The above Famons Family Medicines, are
for sale, who desale and ratail, by
NOAH RUDGELY. Proprietor,
Balkenore, No. 58 Hangvar str.
GIDEON WHIPE, and
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis.

Who have just received fresh supplies.
Please to observe, what ever, and where ever you buy, none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co.

To the Public.

As there has been a report put in circulation, by some person or persons unknown to me, that I had availed myself of the benefits of the Insolvent Law of the State of Maryland, this is to contradict any such improper state, ment, which was intended, no doubt, to injure men business. I therefore here leave to make it known to the heg leave to make it known to the public that such is not the fact,

Oct. 16. JOHN TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or other-wise trespassing on "Primrose", Farm; in the neighbourhood of the city of Annapolis Offenders may expect to be dealt with according to law William Scott, Manager for L. Neth, Eaq. 00. 1823.

Will be sold on the first day of November next, at public sale in not previously sold at private sale in Anna. Arundel county, and adjoining the land of Edward Collinson, that tract of land called Beaution, and Castal of land called Bessenton and Gassa-way's Meadows containing one hun-dred and forty one acres, more or less.

NOTICE:

rezing land, and to markably kind for cultivation. On the land there is a large roomy dwelling and kitchen, not quite finished, and several ther small out houses, and the land is nearly inclosed with chesnut and ledar fencing. There is plenty o al kinds of wood. Those wishing to purchase had better view the land For thems of sale apply to William Steuart, Eq. at Mount Steuart, Oct 16 3w.

SHERIFFALTY.

ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) Still continues to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Arundel county, and respondity solicits the votes and interests of the fellow-citiens

Notice is hereby Giver,

That the subscriber has offined from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Col-linson, late of Arne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims a-gainst said of tate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment. JOHN CULLINSON, Admr.

Annapolis Races.

The Annapolis Races, advertised to take place on the 5th 6th and 7th No. vember next, are indefinitely post-poned. By order, Issac-Hollan, Treasurer. Oct. 16.

100 Dollars Reward.



Ran away from the subscriber's plantation on Rhode river, in Anne Arundel county, on the 17th. of October, Negro

JACK,

(formerly one of the Ferrymen at the Upper Ferry across South river,) he is about 40 years old, about 6 feet high, rather slender made, and when spoken to, before he replies stammers a little, and has a down look, and has a very long foot; his clothing, I believe, was a coarse blue jacket and coarse linen trowsers. I think he will cross the Bay to the Eastern Shore, and attempt. to get on to Pennsylvania, The above reward will be paid immediately on my getting possession of his to matter who re he is taken.

JOHN COLTES

18th October, 1823.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscriber's part of Horn Point farm. Offenders will be rigorously deal with.

Out 23.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office. executed at this Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER:

TVOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1828.

No. 45.7

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED . 'BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

Prire_Three Dollars per Annum

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|--|----------|-------|-------|
| WEEKLY | ALMANAC. | | |
| | 1 Sun | Rises | Sun S |
| | H. | h. | н. |
| 6 Thursday | 6 | 55 | 5 |
| 7 Friday | 6 | 56 | 5 |
| 8 Saturday | 6 | 57 | .5 |
| 9 Sunday | 6 | 55 | 5 |
| 10 Monday | 6 | -59 | .5 |
| 11 Tuesday | 7 | . 0 | 5 |
| 12 Wednesday | - | 1 | 4 |

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer. Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—H'd st. \$687 12—fine do \$637 1.2—Wharfdo \$625—White Wheat, \$1 20to 1 30—Red do \$1 12 to 1 15—kye 44 to 45 tts—Corn 41 cents—Wharf Oats 3 cts.—Beef, 6 cents per pound—Live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Badon, Rog round, \$12 50—Pork \$7 50 per clo.—6 to 8 cents per 1b—Mutor, 4 to 5 cts per 1b—Beans \$1 50 retail—Peas, black eyed, 75 to 80 cts—Red Clover seed \$6 6—Timothy seed \$4—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts—Whiskey, from the waggons, 33 cts. per gallon— #4—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts — Whiskey, from the waggons, 33 cts. per gallon——Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts — Peach do. 65. to 70 cents.—Shad, \$6.0.—Herrings, No. 1, \$2.50 per bbl ——No. 2, \$2.25—

Coarse, do. 70. Maryland Tobacco.
No sales - Kentucky & to 6 cents, and

Fine salt 75 cents per bushel --



The Steam Boat :--MARYLAND,

Commenced her regular routes on Sa turday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock A. M from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th, will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore; leaving Annapole at half past 2-o'clock, and continue to leave the a bove places as follows:-Commercestreet wharf, Baltimore, on Wednes days and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock ill the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford landed for fifty cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton Passen gers wishing to proceed to Philadel hia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapaco river, and arrive there, by 9 o'clock the next morning.

The Maryland commenced her route from Baltimore to Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday, the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at the same hour for Queen's-town & Baltimore during the season-Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places-All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and taken them away.

CLEWEST VICKARS.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th ult. a dark mulatto boy by the name of Charles

Miller, about eighteen years old, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He has a smooth face, and is stout and strongly made; in walking he turns in his toes, and if spoken to sharply is apt to get much confused, and has a stupid look. Charles took with him a cotton round jacket, with a red stripe, and a pair of nankeen pantaloous. He had other cloathing, not recollected. It is supposed he is about Annapolis, or in that neighbourhood. I will give the sum of fifty dollars if taken with in twenty miles of home, or the above reward of One Hundred Dollars if caught about that distance, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living on Kent Island, near Low Point.

JOHN RIDGUT, of H.
Belle Vue, Sept 30, 18-3.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly CHEAP STORE. Mischttvameore

Men's Fine Shoes at \$1 per Pair. From the New York Evening Post

FRED. SHAFFER LITTIG (Opposite the Market.) Has just received a very extensive as-

sortment of FALL GOODS,

Which he purchased for Cash at the Auctions in Baltimore. His assort-

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware.

Glass and Queens-Ware, Shoes and Boots, Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Fur and Wool Hats. Which he will sell for a small advance for CASH and lower than they can

be had in this city. Also a supply of Best Quality Cotton Yarn.
BUTTER by the Firkin or Pound.

F 5. L. intends keeping a constant supply of

FAMILY FLOUR, and expects some by the next packet F. S. L. requests all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine his Goods and Prices.

Annapolis, Oct 23. tistJ.

NEW GOODS.

Geo. M'Neir,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Nearly opposite Williamson's Hotel,

Has jun received a complete - seco ment of Fall & Winter Goods, Consisting of the very first and second quality Cloth, Cassimeres, Cassinets. and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, and Creap for money, or to punctual men on credit

FirstQuality Cloths, &c.

Cheap for Cash, And to punctual customers at the usu-

al credit. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Merchant Tailor,

Has received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of first quality Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which he will make up in the mass fashionable style, or to suit the fanty of customers.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Ame Arun-del county, letters testamontary on the del county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Forest, la e of Anne Arundal county, deceased All persons baving claims against said estate, ar requested to present them, properly autonicated, and those industed to make payment.

THOMAS J. FOLEST, Ext. Oct 23. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc/ Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, September 23, 1823.

On application by petition of Aaron Hawkins (of Joseph) executer of Samuel Hawkins, late of Anno Arundel county, deceived, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same he published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

THOS H. HALL, Reg. Will A. A. County,

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court I Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testaments ry on the personal estate of Samuel Hawkins late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby o exhibit the same, with the voucher thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 23d day of Speember 1823. ptember 1823. AARON HAWKINS (of Joseph,)

For Sale,

A young negro WOMAN with two, three or four children; she is healthy and strong, and can do any kind of work in the house, or on the plantation For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; living near the Governor's Bridge Prince-George's counts.

MAREEN DUVALL.

Oct. 16.

TO IDA.

"Reflect on me as on the dead,
And think my heart lies buried here."
Byson.

'Tis o'er—the only tis which bound
My heart to life is rent in twain—

'Tis o'er—and I too soon have found
My life hath been,—must be in vain;
My cheek with agony is flushed.
My sands of life are running low—
Every lair germ of hope is crushed
And thine the hand that gave the blow.
Vet deem not that I cursather how

Yet deem not that I curse the now Though thou hast wrapped my day in ill And acattered anguish on my brow, I love thee and I bless thee still for thou hast ever been to me The idolo: my earthly heaven, And ere I cease for aye to he 'Tis meet that thou shouldst be forgiven. have not wept, - I have not sighed those my being's lonely week-It is not hate-it is not pride That serves the sigh, the tear to check, I hat serves the sign, the tear to theek, It is that quie, calm despair Which hath no voice it's woe to tell, Which broods upon my birast, and there Mutters it's dark and secret spell;

And gnaws upon my bosom's core It's writhing and it's helpiess prey, For I, alas, have lost the power To drive the ravenous field away. With feelings wring and paralysed, With spirit broken and unstrung I touch the lyre . hich once I prized. And sing, but not as once I sung-The strain is now forlorn and wild, The music of a broken heart-It teles of hopes which have beguled, Of ties which have been torn apart— It breathes the dirge of happiness Of wishes that were framed in vain-

It breathes of unalloyed distress The scorching fever of the brain. T'm resourcthing yes, could by tring Some few and from automata stown Round eelings' desolated shrine, Memorials of happier hours -On the fond hopes thy spirit gave, And life hath nothing lett of worth, No charm to wean me from the grave. No more—no more on me, can fall The fre-hness of affection's dew, Thought, fancy feeling, fervour, all Are scathed and cannot bloom anew. Tho' grief at times withdraws her dart, 'Tis n t to give my sorrows rest, The gloomier madness of the heart Then hercely knocks upon my breast.

Ida! farewell - and be thy day Aye burnished by the summer sun— Fair be the blossoms on thy way Thou best beloved and lovely one— The memory of what ha h been Doth every angry thought disarm, And I should feel it were a sin To work thy gentle spirit harm!

MAHOMET.

MAHOMET.

The following brief notice of the life and conduct of this great impostor, is taken from a scarce book, attributed to the Abbe de Bouflers, the first edition of which was published at Amsterdam, in 1761. It is in tended by him to exhibit the passion of ambition, united with a heart that has no teelings of veneration for truths of the most sacred kind: and in order to attain the pinsacred kind; and in order to attain the pin-nacle of its wishes, will countenance a false representation of religion evento the dying

hour The narration is as follows:

Mahomet was the son of a Pagan and
a Jewess, both of whom had sprung from
the very dregs of the people; their poverty revery negs of the people; their powers, prevented them supplying him with an education. His childhood was consequently neglected, and the only things he in all probability acquired, (the fruits of wretched ness) were abstemiousness, and vigour of Lody. The daily wants to which the poor are subject, ordinarily, leave but little time. are subject, ordinarily, leave out little time for reflection; consequently there is not much cood for passions; notwithstanding every thing in active mind serves as a sti-mulus to inflame the feelings. A fortunate circumstance placed Mahomet in a rich Arabian merchant's house, and he dying, Mahomet married his widew. By this mar

Mahomet married his widew. By this marriage he suddenly became possessor of immense wealth, which his master had left, if he seeds of ambition with which he had been born, sprang up in his heart on obtaining this unexpected fortune. At first obtaining this unexpected fortune. At first he only proposed to aggrandise himselt;—hut the apirit of conquest having seized him, he was chiefly anxions to fulfil this desire; however, they both seemed to be worthy his pursuit, and he studied every way to accomplist his ends. Treason, perfidy, murders, sacrilege, and robbery of every description/ excited in him no remove. He viewed them only as a greedy conqueror. He trampled upon justice and humanity, regarding them only as the off spring of weak and timid minds, which not being capable of, great or elevated underspring of weak stid limid minds, which not being capable of great or elevated undertakings, are sensible to pity only, because they feel how they themselves need support. He put himself at the head of a band of robbers, by whose aid he ravaged. Arabia, the expectation of booty nereased his banditti, and daily his dominion anlarged; his success apread terror around land very soon he became master of an immersection of country. But arms along were not spifficient for the preservation of his power, over a people whom he had subduid through fear. He feit the necessity of adding imposture to tyranny, in order to strengthen his empire, and he suggested a system of religion that assured to him the blind obe dience of the people whom he had conquerdience of the people whom he had conquered. The few principles he had inhibed when under the influence of his parents, ought to have some remorse when he was

nixed together without order or method. - by this disorder, and irregularity, he flat tered, himself the divinity of his mission thusiasm—the obscurity of his writings— their want of connection—the miracles with which this extraordinary compliation a-bounds, produced astonishment in the vill gar, and contributed to excite belief in the imposition, and presently to a firm refince that the impostor himself was a prophet sent from the Most High to declare to man the true worship be owes the Deity. The co-perators in this imposture might have exposed it, and ruined all the hopes of this appring man, and destroyed the year, founaspiring man, and destroyed the very foun dations of this monstrous building, had not dations of this monstrous building, had not he soon sacrificed them to his impious ambi- on; in order to have no witness of his infernal plot, he had all those who were confidents in his projects, cruelly massacred. Thus from any aquietudes on that head, he gave full play to every kind of excess His power daily increased; he employed arms, eloquence, and artifice, for the purpose of extending his empire; and he carried his imposition so far as to pretend carried his imposition so far as to pretend that an angel dictated to him the oracles of the all powerful under the semblance of a dove, he having a bird of this kind gene rally upon his shoulder. The epilepsy to which he was subject, contributed to increase the belief-in his pretended mission. He easily persuaded a credulous and igno-rant people—struck, as it we'e with asto-nishment and admiration, at the pretended produgies which he wrought before their eyes -that, at the sight of the angel Gabri ef, he fell into ectacies which occasioned those convulsions, while in truth, they pro ceeded from the disease. This ingenious deception was itself productive of the most of his disciples, and he carried it on to the very last. Perceiving his end-approaching he dictated the last chapter of the Alcoran

as though he were inspired by God, and when about dying, he said "the was going to repose in the arms of the Eternal."
"The dogmas of religion which Maho met established, gave him an absolute pow er over the people, and had they not ren derealto him a blind abedience, they would have considered themselves guilty of a hearly erime. The profound ignorance in which he kept them, contributed much to make them subservient to his wishes. Hence arose that arbitrary and despotic power which has produced Mahomer and his successors, the riches, the lives, and the honour of their subjects, or rather their slaves, spring ing merely from the will or caprice of the sovereign. The people, entirely given up to the pleasures of the senses, and plunged in voluptuousness, have no other delight than in these enervating gratifications; -even death itselv is not painful to contemplate, since they anticipate the possession of colestial beauties hereafter, if they are obedient to the laws of their legislator — This flattering expectation, united with a firm belief in predestination, gives to them a degree or boldness, which no other nation possess They are almost unconquerable. Every thing tended to favour the im-position, and lahomet neglected no means o secure a belief in his doctrines, and to render his power unlimited."3/2

DOG STAR & DOG-DAYS. The ancient Egyptians, in their obeerva-tion on the stars, had noticed that when a certain star of a considerable magnitude first certain star of a considerable magnitude first appeared above the horizon in the morning, just before dawn, the overflowing of the Nile immediately followed. Before warned by this precursor, they retired to the highlands to escape the inundation, carrying with them things necessary for their retreat. As this star performed for them the service of the house dog, by warning them of approaching danger, they called it the dog star, and supposing that this star was the cause of the extraordinary heat, which usually falls out in that season, they which usually falls out in that season, they gave the name o dog days to six or eight weeks of the hottest part of the summer.— They ascribed an extraordinary influence to this star, paid to it divine honours, and from its colour formed prognostics, what the season would be. The Greeks and Ro mans also held the opinion that the dog-star was the cause of sultry heat usually

dog to it every year to appease its rage.

All these notions of the ancients, and all similar opinions that preval at the present time on this subject, are mere idlefancies. The dog star has no more influence in producing heat and sultriness than any other star that decks the sky, and the days usually denominated dog days, might with as much propriety be said to begin on the 10th or 13th of July as on the 25th. The atmosphere suffers no greater change on the 2+th and 25th of July nor on the 5th and 6th of Sentember, thank does no other and 6th of September, than it does on other days preceding, and subsequent to those days 'If the term dog days has any appropriate signification, it is because the word is intended to denote forty or fifty days of the most hot and sultry part of the year; but as these days vary almost every year in their companionment and termination. their commencement and termination, any notice in the Almanae or elsewhere, pre-tending to define the time when dog days

tending to define the time when dog davabegin and end, is futile, and of no more importance than the predictions concerning the weather

Dog days in England have varied very much, as appears from their calendar. Bede refers to a calendar which placed the be ginning of dog days on the 14th of July — In queen Elizabeth's time they are said to commence on the 6th of July, and end on the 6th of September. From the restoration of Charles II to the correction of the tion of Charles II to the correction of the British calendar, the beginning was placed on the 19th of July, and the end on the 28th of August. After the correction of the calendar, the beginning was placed the 30th of July, and the end on the 7th of September. Of late the British Almanacs

ought to have some remorse when he was a contemplating the impious part he was a boutto play; but when ambition is carried to its highest pitch, every object is sacrific ed to this unbridled passion, and even the most sacred things are advised, when it is helieved they may profe instrumental to aggrandisement. To accomplish his pur toue, he employed an hyretical Jacobite—a true Nestorian Monk, and a Jew, to assist him in writing his 'Koran,' a most extraor.

dirary composition, full of sublime ideas, | Not only at Weimar, in Saxony, but in Rome, that "scarlet sinner"-are the persecuted Jews forced into the adoption at least of an outward shew of proselytism

least of an outward shew of proselytisming least of an outward shew of proselytisming is idelivered.—Kings delivered from responsibility to the people—and nations delivered from the dangers of constitutionally government—the Jews, of course, are to be delivered from the faith of their forefathers. In Saxony the very increase of the seed of Abraham, which the Almighty foretold should be read the sands on the sea shore.

—is vainly and impiously attempted to be limited. And in Rome, the Israelites are made to listen to doctrines which they cannot believe, and endure homilies that palls both the heart and the head. What an enlightened era we have reached!

A German paper contains an edict of the Pope, given at Rome the 20th of February last; the principal part of which is as follows: "For the purpose of befter diffusing light among the Israelitish nation, the measures taken in the time of Pope Clement VIII." to compet the Jews to assist at the Catholic sermons, and which have been discontinued only in consequence of political events to which Italy has been a prey, are re-established, dating from the lat of March last." The edict ordains that 300 Jews shall assist every Saturday evening at sermons by turns. So that they are to diffuse the right? As well as receive it. Of this number there shall be 100 ladividuals from 12 to 13 years of age, and 50 girls and women of same age. An age rather refrom 12 to 13 years of age, and 50 girls and women of same age. An age rather requiring instruction than fit to disseminate religious opinions, in which they can have no lath. Every time a Jew is absent from a sermon he shall pay a fine of five paoli; no excuse whatever shall be admitted. If no excuse whatever shall be admitted litthe elders do not persuade the recusant, they shall be subject themselves to a fine of thirty scudi † What mingled tyranny and folly! Christians who may attempt to insult the Jews during the sermon, shall be publicly whipped, or incur other punishment, as the case is more or less aggravated — What a mockery of heaven! What an insult men Truth and Regiliant.

*Clement VIII. assumed the papal digni-ty in 1592, and was succeeded by Pope Paul V in 1605.

+A scudo is a silver coin, value something more than a dollar. A scudo is equal to

DUBLIN MUSEUM.

From Griscom's "Year in Europe."

In the centre of the Museum in Dublish is suspended the skeleton of a grampus, 15 or 20 feet in length. The preparations in this museum are numerous and valuable. Among them are two celebrated specimens.
One of these is the skeleton of one Clark, native of Cork, who it is said was a young man of surprising strength and agility; but having once laid all night in a field after indulging in great dissipation, the left part of his body began to ossify, and the process continued by slow degrees, until every part grew into a bony substance, excepting, is grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and entrails. His joints became stiffened, so that he could neither bend his body, lie down nor rise without assistance; when placed upright, like a statue, he could stand; but move no more than it dead. His teeth were joined, and formed into one entire bone, so that it became necessary to break a hole through them to convey liquid substance to preserve a miserable life. His substance to preserve a miserable life. His tongue lost its use, and his sight feft him sometime before he expired. This preparation shows the progress of this singular instance of a disease, a parallel to which is not perhaps to be found in any other collection.

CONFUCIUS.

This Chinese philosopher was born 532 years before Christ. "Human nature," he said, "came to us from Heaven pure and perfect; but in process of time, ignorance, the passions and evil example have corrupted it. All consists in restoring it to its primitive heauty; and to be perfect, we must reascend to that point we have fallen from Obey Heaven, and follow the orders of Him who governs it. Love your neighbour as yourseli; let your reason, not your sense felr about this time.

Its influence was esteemed so great by the Romans, that they sacrificed a brown dog to it every year to appease its rage.

All the appears and the appears are appears and the appears and the appears are appears are appears and the appears are appears are appears are appears are appears and the appears are appears are

INDIAN SIMPLICITY.

INDIAN SIMPLICITY.
Captain Frankiin gives an amising instance of the simplicity of the Copper Indians. The old Chief had a daughter who was considered the greatest beauty of the whole tribe, and so much the object of contest among her countrymen, that although under 16 years of age, she had successively belonged to two husbands. Mr. Hood drew her portrait, much to the annovance of her aged mother, who was exceedingly airaid, she said, that her daughter's beanty would induce the Great Chief who resided in England, to send for the original, after seeing the like..ess. after seeing the like .. ess.

ANECDOTE OF BARON STEUBEN.

From Thacher's Military Journal. After Gen. Arnold treacherously deserted his post at West Point, the Baron never failed to manifest his indignation and abhorrence of his name and character, and while inspecting Col. Sheldon's regiment of light horse, the name of Arnold struck his ear. The sold of was ordered to the front, he was a fine looking fellew, his horse and equipments in excellent order.—

"Change your name, brother soldier, you are too respectable to bear the name of a traitor?" "What name shall I take, general?" "Take any other name, mine is at your service." Most cheërfully was the offer accepted, and his name was entered on the roll as Steuben. He or his children now enjoy land given to him in the town of After Gen. Arnold treacherously desert.

now enjoy land given to him in the town of Steuben by the Baron.

This brave soldier met him after the war; al am well settled, general," said he, "and have a wife and son; I have called my son after you, Sir." "I thank you, my friend, what name have you given the boy!" "aft called him Baren, what else could I call.